***INDIA-RUSSIA RELATIONS: THE PERSPECTIVE OF TRADITIONAL AND NON-TRADITIONAL SECURITY ISSUES (1991 to Present)***

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**SYNOPSIS**

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**BY**

**SIMRAN CHHABRA**

**Registration No.: …….**

**RESEARCH SCHOLAR**

**UNIVERSITY DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**BINOD BIHARI MAHTO KOYALANCHAL UNIVERSITY, DHANBAD**

**Under the Supervision of**

**Dr. Pravin Singh (Head, University Department of Political Science)**

**BINOD BIHARI MAHTO KOYALANCHAL UNIVERSITY, DHANBAD**

## INTRODUCTION

India's relation with the former USSR and the Russian Federation is rooted in faith and shared concerns. The USSR helped India immensely in emerging its core industries during the early stages of this connection and demonstrating the support for upcoming growth. The Soviet Union's unwavering assistance in defending, India's essential interests in several sectors was crucial for India in the years of the cold war including Jammu and Kashmir. Space exploration and nuclear energy was especially important in making possible lot of India's achievements in science and technology because of the substantial backing provided by the USSR. This cooperation was deepened due to the 1971 Indo-Soviet friendship treaty. The states that followed the Soviet Union have contributed greatly to India's defence forces with their technology, equipment, training, and product support. Military-technical cooperation has traditionally been the focal point of the bilateral relationship between India and Russia, additionally, it will remain significant later on.

Throughout the 1990s, there were developments that had a profound influence on geopolitics as well as on India-Russia ties. Russia remained devoted to managing its own internal conflict following the dissolution of the USSR. Russia's transition to a market economy was difficult considering the disintegration of the soviet armed forces industrial complex. India's supply of defence equipment which was undertaking reforms in the economy and broadening its global connections, were impacted by this disruption. India and Russia's defence relation underwent changes due to the owning to the accessibility of fresh supplies for defence, specifically in Israel and the west. The Government of Russia retreated towards the west, and for a while, the two nations appeared to be drifting apart.

Despite this, India has perpetually acknowledged Russia's importance and emphasizing that its connection with a significant power does not jeopardize its ties with its former associates. This methodology supports the India's approach to establishing strategic alliances with all the powerful nations i.e., the US, the federation of Russia, Peoples republic of China, the EU and Japan. Simultaneously, India keeps up its efforts concurrently to strengthen ties with countries that are members of SAARC, ASEAN, and IBSA. India's policy is based on cultivating positive and advantageous collaboration with every nation within its vicinity and across the world.

It is essential to foster the relation between the two nations in the dynamic international scenario. Both nations have historically favoured a global order based on rules, and both have subscribed to the concept of a multipolar global environment. Russia is an important ally for India despite the fact that there are new suppliers of defence materials. Considering its remarkable economic expansion, energy requirements in India will keep rising. India's hydrocarbon market is anticipated to rise, and nuclear power presents a significant opportunity for cooperative efforts that benefit both parties. The economy of Russia can be diversified and bilateral relations can be developed through India's globally expanding service industries trade and corporations.

## Review of literature

Dutt (1999), India's Foreign Policy in a Changing World, analyses in depth the current global situation and the domestic interaction with it. It takes account of all the highs and lows. India's relations with important countries and regions like USA, Russia, Asia-Pacific, and Pakistan are examined through analysis and information provided by it and Other South Asian countries, the progress of SAARC, neighboring countries such as China and Burma, and countries near abroad in South-East Asia, furthermore, the Persian Gulf. India's interactions with the newly established economic powerhouses of the European union and Japan are also given due attention.

Muni (2005), India's Nuclear Security, it centers on four nations- Bangladesh, Myanmar, Vietnam and Iran-about which there exists an impressive data crevice within the open space. Whereas Bangladesh's choice to supply its excess gas is caught in its inner legislative issues, other neighbors of India, especially Iran and Myanmar, offer empowering prospects for vitality participation. The study recommends that there's scope in order for India to energize its private segment moreover, to reinforce it seek for nuclear security.

Karunakaran (1983), Roots of Indian Foreign Policy, it explains at length the India's foreign policy objectives such as non-alignment and the pursuit of peace and friendship with all countries. No other scholar has tried to trace the roots of the foreign policy of India regarding the past of the ancient period of India, the one which is occasionally referred to as the Hindu period.

Abelow (2022), How the West Brought War to Ukraine, the book lays out the significant history and clarifies how the west unnecessarily created strife, subjecting its claim citizens and the globe at large to the chance of atomic war. This brief and exceedingly lucid book appear how the west caused emergency and presently labors beneath an existential danger of its possess making. How the west brought war to Ukraine looks underneath the surface of later occasions. It lets perusers get it the more profound sources of the Ukraine war and gives unused experiences into how the struggle can be settled.

Abrams (2023), it diagrams the most effects of the Ukraine war has visited to debilitate Russia, to form Europe more or at slightest more unmistakably subordinate on the Joined together States, and to recommend very clearly that as it were two nations truly have the capacity- the control- the shape world legislative issues within the coming decades, including China and the Joined together states. The war in Ukraine has reminded us that Europe and Russia are not really world powers in spite of anything impact, and genuine military or financial resources, they may have.

In that sense, the Ukraine war has appeared us that we are back, after 30 years in a bipolar not multipolar worldwide framework.

Singh (2013), The New Dimensions of India, this book explores the development of connections among India as well as Russia Federation during the initial ten years following the collapse of the USSR, recognizing both Russia's diminished status and the altered the balance of power in the post-cold war world. A peek in the strategic partnership and collaboration in between the two nations in the third millennium. The present and future state of India-Russia collaboration in nuclear, marine, and economic connections, trade, and defence. The book also focuses on the Middle Asian region, which has become known as India and Russia's new meeting place for shared interests.

Chopra (2001), Indo-Russian relation: Prospect, Problem and Russia today. This book includes an overview of the partnership between Russia and India: A Review for the Upcoming Millennium Russia-India Strategic Partnership, also India-Russian Strategic Partnership for Enhanced Cooperation. A History of Russia-India's Future defence Cooperation and Economic Relations which include Challenges and Opportunities in trade between two nations, economic and also Russia's nuclear cooperation with India South Asia and Russia Working Together in Marine Technology and Science Expanding Relations between Russia-India together. Post-Soviet Indian Economic Interests in Middle Asia Russian and Indian Interests in Middle Asia.

Figes (2022), The story of Russia, it's about 1000-year history of Russia, which developed on a flat territory without natural boundaries. "Its position made it vulnerable to foreign invasion," says Figes in the introduction. From the rise of Moscow, the founding core regarding the Russian federation, to Putin's wars in Ukraine, history shows that Russia tends to advance its security by keeping neighboring countries weak, and by fighting wars beyond its borders to keep hostile powers at arms' length.

Giles (2023), Russia War on Everybody, the book highlighted Russia Ukraine war, Where Russia launched its "military operation" in Ukraine which has not just caused ongoing suffering to the Ukrainian people but has also turned global politics upside-down. He explains how and why Russia pushes for more power and influence wherever it can reach, beyond Ukraine; what this implies for the government as well as for ordinary people across the globe; and how its effects may be more damaging than we realize.

Benjamin & Davies (2022), War in Ukraine: Making sense of a senseless conflict, this book shows how the picture is more complicated. While recognizing that Russia's aggression is ultimately indefensible, the authors argue that the west's eastward expansion of NATO, the U.S. involvement in the 2014 Ukraine coup, and Ukraine's failure to implement the Minsk peace agreements prompted Putin to act.

## Statement of the Problem

India-Russia has a long-standing relationship which is still applicable in today's world order, Although the world is also changing drastically. This is thought to be an important shifting in terms of foreign policy. Russia has clearly become the junior partner in the China-Russia partnership because on one hand China is supplying arms to Russia while on the contrary, China has increased the import of natural gas from Russia by 50%, Russia's relations with India may be limited by that, both India and Russia haven't been able to reach their maximum potential for cooperation because they've been focusing more on the west than each other. Despite the significant challenges faced by the world during the Russia-Ukraine war, India has been exemplary in its diplomatic approach. India resisted following the former's line despite having close ties with the West. But with the Russia-Ukraine war being a crisis that pits two great powers, Russia and the United States, in opposition to one another, with everyone already recording their interests to dominate the targeted Ukrainian regions, it seems that the war remains unresolved, resulting in a significant humanitarian crisis.

The Houthis' continuous attack of ships passing through the Red Sea in reaction to the Israel-Hamas war and Bab al-Mandeb is responsible for causing a mass security crisis across the entire region of the western Indian Ocean. This Houthis attack has also brought with it a new set of diplomatic and strategic challenges for India-Russia relations.

## Objectives of the Research

- To study how conventional security issues affect ties between Russia and India.
- To investigate the impact of non-traditional security issues on India-Russia relations.
- To examine the India-Russia relations in changing world order.

## Hypothesis

- India and Russia have crucial ties in traditional and non-traditional security issues.
    - Globalization has offered novel possibilities for India-Russia relations.
    - The world is changing, but India-Russia relations are still vital for the geopolitics and strategic progress of the two countries.

## Research Methodology

Historical, Descriptive and Analytical research methods will be followed in the study.

Sources of Data Collection: -

Both Primary and Secondary sources of data collection will be used.

- Primary sources: The interviews and discussions with experts in this field will result in the collection of relevant data, also the Indian government publication, documents on USSR/Russia, and records on foreign affairs, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha debates.

- Secondary sources: Secondary data will be collected through books, e-resources, journals, Research thesis and official documents.

**Significance of the proposed work**

The study will analyse how both Russia and India can collaborate to combat common threats at the global level. An investigation is being conducted to determine whether regional connectivity between the two nations would have an influence on world politics. Political factors would be considered in the process of cooperation in both traditional and non-traditional security issues. India's closeness to the United States and the changing dynamic of international relations, particularly regarding defense supply, are causing challenges to bilateral relation between India as well as Russia. The analysis is also intended to examine Russia's foreign policy towards India in relation to significant changes in global politics and examine the ways in which Russia made decisions regarding the changing circumstances.

The study will demonstrate how the Russia-Ukraine proxy war has a severe effect on the people of Ukraine, also the worldwide community is not concerned about its devastation. More militarization is being caused by the war, a reduction in human security, environmental damage, and an upsurge in food insecurity. The pursuit of dominance and hegemony has enslaved our planet, despite the actual issues of human and the planet being in threat of becoming extinct.

Through this study, it is possible to gain an understanding of India's desire for a multicentric world in which it shares strong ties with various nations; To handle its pressing domestic problems, it is necessary to live in harmony. India, just like Russia, would not like a bilateral understanding to develop into the United States and People's republic of China, because of the fact that it would limit the strategic flexibility for both India and Russia and their political leadership

**Tentative Chapters**

- **Introduction**
  Overview
  Significance of the Study
  Objectives of the study
  Hypothesis
  Research methodology

- **Chapter 1- Historical Background of India-Russia relations**
  1.1 From USSR to Russia
  1.2 Evolution of India-Russia relations
  1.3 Historical ties between India and Russia

**Chapter 2- Traditional Security Issues: India-Russia relations**

2.1 Defence
2.3 Maritime boundary
2.3 Security of sea-lanes

- **Chapter 3- Non-traditional Security Issues: India-Russia relations**
  3.1 Drug trafficking
  3.2 Climate change
  3.3 Natural disaster
  3.4 Migration
  3.5 Transnational terrorism

- **Chapter 4- Impact of globalization on India-Russia relations**
  4.1 India-Russia relations, 1991-1999
  4.2 India-Russia relations under Putin Presidency
  4.3 India-Russia Engagement at regional level

- **Chapter 5-Relevance of geopolitics in India-Russia relations**
  5.1 Balance of Power in world structure
  5.2 Role of China in India-Russia relations
  5.3 Role of USA in India-Russia relations

- Conclusion
- Bibliography

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